Appendix I

Table 4. Physical Abuse Subtype Models: Count Models Using Multilevel Negative Binomial Regression

Tuese Willipsteal House Sactype IV	Corporal Punishment				Severe Assault			
	Above 200% FPL (n=2166)		Under 200% FPL (<i>n</i> =626)		Above 200% FPL (<i>n</i> =2166)		Under 200% FPL (<i>n</i> =624)	
	<u>M1</u>	<u>M2</u>	<u>M1</u>	<u>M2</u>	<u>M1</u>	<u>M2</u>	<u>M1</u>	<u>M2</u>
***	00	0.1	50 %	= = sie sie	10	10	0.2	77
High poverty neighborhood	.00	01	.52*	.55**	12	18	.83	.77
	(.17)	(.17)	(.20)	(.20)	(.35)	(.36)	(.53)	(.53)
Neighborhood Perception								
L1 Reciprocated Exchange	04		.23		03		.71	
	(.11)		(.17)		(.24)		(.46)	
L1 Social Control	21+		08		54*		17	
	(.11)		(.14)		(.25)		(.37)	
L2 Reciprocated Exchange		05		.21		.03		.37
1		(.12)		(.18)		(.26)		(.47)
L2 Social Control		16		02		29		46
		(.13)		(.15)		(.29)		(.39)
Unemployment		()		()		()		(102)
Parent working	.05	.05	03	03	04	05	.38	.37
C	(.09)	(.09)	(.17)	(.17)	(.19)	(.19)	(.33)	(.39)
Pct. neighborhood residents	(102)	(107)	()	()	()	()	(100)	(,
unemployed	.11	.12	23	22	.42+	.43+	24	21
1 2	(.11)	(.12)	(.15)	(.16)	(.22)	(.24)	(.36)	(.35)
Residential stability	,	,	` '	()	, ,	()	(/	` /
Family in neighborhood < 5 years	04	03	24	24	.11	.09	32	38
1 amin's minergine of the years	(.09)	(.09)	(.16)	(.16)	(.20)	(.19)	(.39)	(.38)
Pct. neighborhood residents	(.0)	(.0)	(.10)	(.10)	(.20)	(.17)	(.57)	(.50)
moved in past 5 years	.12	.11	.26	.25	.05	.05	.43	.36
mo. com pasto jours	(.10)	(.10)	(.16)	(.16)	(.21)	(.21)	(.36)	(.35)
	(.10)	(.10)	(.10)	(.10)	(.21)	(.21)	(.50)	(.55)

Input variables standardized using Gelman (2008) approach. Standard errors in parentheses. Models include the following covariates: parent race, neighborhood racial composition, parent education, age of focal child, parent marital status, number of children in household, and social support.

⁺p<.10 * p<.05 ** p<.01 *** p<.001

Appendix II

Table 5. Neglect Subtype Models: Continuous Models Using Multilevel Linear Regression

	Physical Neglect				Supervision Neglect			
	Above 200% FPL (<i>n</i> =2,268)		•		Above 200% FPL (<i>n</i> =2,187)		Under 200% FPL (<i>n</i> =623)	
	<u>M1</u>	<u>M2</u>	<u>M1</u>	<u>M2</u>	<u>M1</u>	<u>M2</u>	<u>M1</u>	<u>M2</u>
High poverty neighborhood	03	03	07 +	07	06*	06*	08*	08*
	(.02)	(.02)	(.04)	(.04)	(.02)	(.24)	(.04)	(.04)
Neighborhood Perception								
L1 Reciprocated Exchange	01		.01		02		.03	
	(.01)		(.03)		(.02)		(.03)	
L1 Social Control	02		.02		.00		.00	
	(.01)		(.03)		(.02)		(.03)	
L2 Reciprocated Exchange		02		.00		.00		.03
		(.02)		(.03)		(.02)		(.03)
L2 Social Control		01		.02		01		.02
		(.02)		(.03)		(.02)		(.03)
Unemployment								
Parent working	.01	.01	.05	.06	.02	.02	.04	.03
-	(.01)	(.01)	(.04)	(.04)	(.01)	(.01)	(.03)	(.03)
Pct. neighborhood residents								
unemployed	.01	.01	.02	.02	.03+	.03+	.02	.02
	(.02)	(.02)	(.03)	(.03)	(.02)	(.02)	(.03)	(.03)
Residential stability								
Family in neighborhood < 5								
years	01	01	.00	.00	01	01	.04	.04
	(.01)	(.01)	(.03)	(.03)	(.01)	(.01)	(.03)	(03)
Pct. neighborhood residents								
moved in past 5 years	.00	.00	05	06	02	02	06+	06+
	(.01)	(.01)	(.03)	(.03)	(.01)	(.01)	(.03)	(.03)

Input variables standardized using Gelman (2008) approach. Standard errors in parentheses. Models include the following covariates: parent race, neighborhood racial composition, parent education, age of focal child, parent marital status, number of children in household, and social support.

⁺p<.10 * p<.05 ** p<.01 *** p<.001